



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 078 640 A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
28.02.2001 Bulletin 2001/09

(51) Int Cl.7: A61L 9/04, A61L 9/01

(21) Application number: 00307149.5

(22) Date of filing: 21.08.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 26.08.1999 US 383969

(71) Applicant: INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS &  
FRAGRANCES INC.  
New York New York 10019 (US)

(72) Inventors:

• van Walsum, Arnoud  
3335 DE Zwijndrecht (NL)

• Boden, Richard M.  
Ocean, Monmouth, New Jersey 07712 (US)  
• Ruizendaal, Jan-Willem Zacharias  
3772 AC Barneveld (NL)  
• White, Michael John Robert  
1011 TV Amsterdam (NL)

(74) Representative: Richardson, Kate  
Forrester & Boehmert,  
Franz-Joseph Strasse 38  
80801 München (DE)

### (54) Air freshening composition

(57) Described is a single phase aqueous surfactant-free nontoxic air freshening composition containing 30-70% water, 5-20% of a fragrance, at least 60% of the components of which has a  $C \log_{10} P \leq 2.5$  and 30-60 weight percent of a mixture of two glycol ether components:

(i) dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
(ii) propylene glycol propyl ether or propylene glycol butyl ether.

Also described is an air freshener device comprising a vessel for the aforementioned composition, an emanating surface and a wick for supplying the composition to the emanating surface.

**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] Our invention relates to single phase aqueous surfactant-free nontoxic air freshening compositions and wick-containing air freshening devices using such compositions.

[0002] Conventional liquid air fresheners generally comprise a reservoir containing a mixture which may be a true solution, a colloidal solution or a microemulsion of a perfume with a solvent into which dips a wick which is connected to an emanating surface. The perfume mixture travels up the wick to the emanating surface from which the perfume evaporates and freshens the surrounding atmosphere. Perfumes used in those air fresheners are generally oils and are therefore generally insoluble in water in the absence of any other agents. Systems in which the perfume solution is aqueous based therefore always contain a surface active agent which solubilizes the perfume in water. The amount of surfactant has to be quite high, for instance, 10-15% or more by weight based on the total composition.

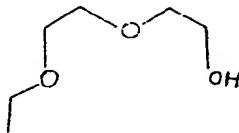
10 [0003] The surfactants used in such compositions are conventional surfactants, generally anionic surfactants such as alkyl benzene sulfonates and lauryl sulfates. Nonionic surfactants have also been used, but they are more expensive and tend to depress the perception of the perfume odor. These surface active agents are all nonvolatile, and they therefore do not evaporate from the emanating surface. The concentration of surfactant in the emanating surface therefore gradually increases, and the presence of surfactant impedes the progress of perfume in the wick and also prevents the perfume emanating as it should.

15 [0004] Most aqueous based systems also contain a cosolvent in addition to the perfume and surfactant. Examples of cosolvents are ethanol and diethylene glycol monoethyl ethers (DEGMEE). Such compositions always contain a surfactant and therefore suffer the same disadvantages as described above.

20 [0005] Some liquid air fresheners contain little or no water and so are free of surfactant. For example, a solution of perfume in DEGMEE having the structure:

25

30



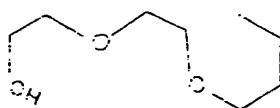
35 and water is stable as a single phase provided the amount of water is low, for example, below 20% when the amount of perfume is about 10% by weight. Since these compositions cannot tolerate high amounts of water, they tend to be expensive.

[0006] U.S. Letters Patent No. 3,945,950 (incorporated by reference herein) describes solid air freshener compositions, which suffer from different problems to the air fresheners comprising liquid compositions with which our invention is concerned. The solid compositions contain perfume, a diethylene glycol monoalkyl ether and a gelling agent, which is a surface active fatty acid soap or metal salt thereof and an inert liquid. Water is sometimes included in the compositions as some or all of the inert liquid, but only in small amounts of 4% by weight.

[0007] In U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 issued on May 5, 1987 (the specification for which is incorporated by reference herein), it is indicated that diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DEGMBE) having the structure:

45

50



55 can, when containing dissolved perfume, incorporate a surprisingly large amount of water compared to other glycol ethers and is therefore more cost effective. It is further indicated in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 that the mixture of DEGMBE and water also has very suitable volatility properties and has a beneficial effect on the rate of emanation of the perfume. It is further indicated in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 that the composition containing the DEGMBE generally comprises between 5 and 30% by weight of perfume; usually between 8 and 20% by weight of perfume and often 10% by weight. It is further indicated in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 that the amounts of perfume in com-

positions containing DEGMBE affect the amount of water that can be mixed into the solution before a phase separation occurs. It is stated that, for example, when the concentration of perfume in the solution is 10% by weight then the maximum amount of water that can be incorporated in a one phase solution is about 55% by weight, and for a perfume solution at 20% concentration, the maximum amount of water is about 40% by weight.

5 [0008] It is further indicated in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 that the perfume may be any of the perfumes conventionally used in air fresheners and that "the identity of the perfume makes little difference to the behavior of the solvent system. It is further indicated in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081:

"Solutions of perfume in various glycol ethers of varying concentration were loaded with water until phase separation occurred. The maximum amounts of water tolerated in systems at various perfume concentrations for the glycol ethers tested is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

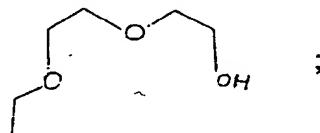
Maximum amount of water that can be incorporated into the perfume/glycol ether mixtures, before phase separation.					
GLYCOL ETHER		% PERFUME IN MIXTURE			
		10	20	30	40
	PGMBE	10	--	--	--
15	DEGMEE	15	10	10	10
	DEGDME	20	10	--	--
20	TPGMME	20	10	10	--
	PGMPE	20	10	10	--
25	PGMME	20	10	10	10
	DPGMME	20	20	10	10
	PGMEE	30	20	10	10
	DEGMBE	60	40	20	20
					10

30 [0009] As can be seen from the table DEGMBE can tolerate a far larger amount of water at a specified perfume concentration than any of the other glycol ethers."

[0010] For the purposes of the foregoing table and for use throughout the instant application, the following terms are defined:

35

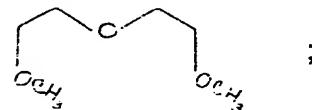
DEGMEE: the compound having the structure:



40

45

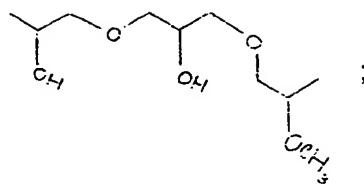
DEGDME: the compound having the structure:



50

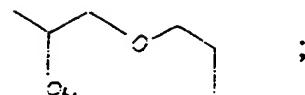
55

5 TPGMME: the compound having the structure:



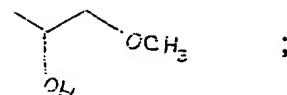
10

15 PGMPE: the compound having the structure:



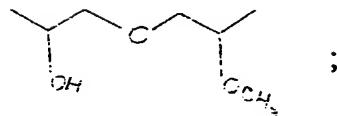
20

25 PGMME: the compound having the structure:



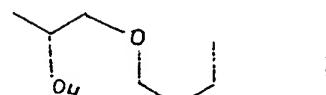
30

35 DPGMME: the compound having the structure:



40

45 PGMBE: the compound having the structure:



50

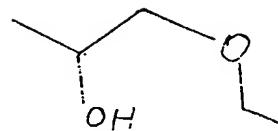
DEGMBE: the compound having the structure:



55

and

5 PGMEE: the compound having the structure:



10

It is set forth at column 4, lines 15-17 of U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081:

[0011] "As can be seen from the table DEGMME can tolerate a far larger amount of water at a specified perfume concentration than any of the other glycol ethers."

15 [0012] In view of toxicity problems associated with DEGMME having the structure:

20



25 it has become apparent that a substitute for the system set forth in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 is needed.

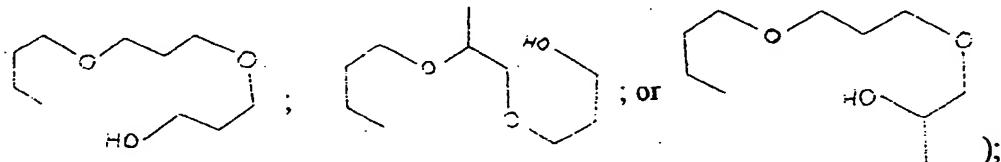
[0013] It is an object of our invention to provide such substitution means.

[0014] PCT Application No. 97/45516 published on December 4, 1997 discloses and claims a phase-stable liquid refreshment and cleaning composition comprising:

30

(a) butoxy propoxy propanol; or other alkoxylated alkoxy propanol solvent (defined according to one of the structures:

35



40

(b) water;

(c) optionally, a minor amount of nonionic surfactant; and

(d) an effective, phase stabilizing amount of a member selected from the group consisting of alkyl sulfate surfactant, alkyl ethoxy sulfate surfactant and mixtures thereof.

45

[0015] However, the PCT Application No. 97/45516 does not teach the problems solved by our invention.

### THE INVENTION

50

[0016] Our invention is directed to a single phase aqueous surface-active agent-free air freshening composition characterized in that it is (a) nontoxic; (b) nonmutagenic; and (c) environmentally friendly, consisting essentially of:

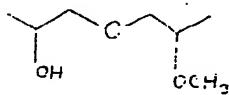
(i) 30-70 weight percent water;

55

(ii) 5-20 weight percent of a fragrance composition wherein at least 60% of its composition consists of one or more substances having a  $C \log_{10}P \leq 2.5$  and no more than 40% of any of the components of the perfume composition has a  $C \log_{10}P$  in the range of  $2.5 < C \log_{10}P \leq 7.5$ ; and

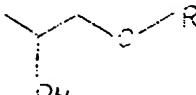
(iii) 30-60 weight percent of a mixture of two glycol ether compounds, one of which is dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether having the structure:

5



10 and the other of which is a compound defined according to the structure:

15



wherein R is n-propyl or n-butyl.

20 [0017] The n-octanol/water partitioning coefficient of a perfume material indicated by the term "P" is the ratio between its equilibrium concentrations in n-octanol and in water. The perfume materials used in our invention have an n-octanol/water partitioning coefficient "P" of between about 1 and about 10<sup>7.5</sup> with at least 60% of the perfume components having a partitioning coefficient of between about 1 and about 10<sup>2.5</sup>. Since the partitioning coefficients of the perfume compositions of this invention have values of between about 1 and about 10<sup>7.5</sup>, they are more conveniently given in the form of their logarithm to the base 10,  $\log_{10}P$ . Thus, the perfume materials useful in the practice of our invention have a  $\log_{10}P$  of between about 1 and about 7.5 as indicated, supra, wherein 60% of the components of the perfume composition have a  $\log_{10}P$  of between about 1 and about 2.5 as indicated, supra.

25 [0018] The  $\log_{10}P$  of many perfume ingredients have been reported; for example, the Pomona 92 database, available from Daylight Chemical Information Systems, Inc. (Daylight CIS), Irvine, California, contains many, along with citations to the original literature. However, the  $\log_{10}P$  values are most conveniently calculated by the "CLOGP" program, also available from Daylight CIS. This program also lists experimental  $\log_{10}P$  values when they are available in the Pomona 92 database. The "calculated  $\log_{10}P$ " is determined by the fragment approach of Hansch and Leo (*Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry*, Volume 4, C. Hansch, P.G. Sammens, J.B. Taylor and C.A. Ramsden, Editors, page 295, Pergamon Press, 1990, incorporated by reference herein). The fragment approach is based on the chemical structure of each component of the perfume material and takes into account the numbers and types of atoms, the atom connectivity and chemical bonding. The calculated  $\log_{10}P$  values, which are the most reliable and widely used estimates for this physicochemical property, are preferably used instead of the experimental  $\log_{10}P$  values in the selection of perfume materials useful in the practice of our invention.

30 [0019] More specifically, the perfume materials useful in the practice of our invention having a C  $\log_{10}P \leq 2.5$  are as follows:

45

50

55

Perfume Ingredients	Approximate Boiling Point	C $\log_{10}P$
Benzaldehyde	179	1.480
Benzyl acetate	215	1.960
1-Carvone	231	2.083
Hydroxycitronellal	241	1.541
Linalool	198	2.429
Phenyl ethyl alcohol	220	1.183
Coumarin	291	1.412
Eugenol	253	2.307
Indole	--	2.142
Methyl dihydrojasmonate	310	2.275

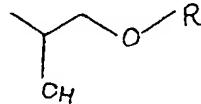
(continued)

5

Perfume Ingredients	Approximate Boiling Point	$C \log_{10}P$
$\beta$ -Methyl naphthyl ketone	300	2.275
Vanillin	285	1.580

[0020] For the purposes of our invention, the compounds defined according to the structure:

10

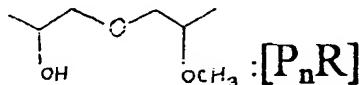


15

wherein R is n-propyl or n-butyl, are shown by the symbol: [P<sub>n</sub>R].

[0021] The range of weight ratios of the dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether having the structure:

20



25 varies from about 1:1 up to about 5:1.

[0022] The following example illustrates the invention, but the invention is only limited by the claims.

**EXAMPLE I**

30 [0023] The following fragrance is prepared:

Ingredients	Parts by Weight	$C \log_{10}P$
Benzaldehyde	20	1.48
Benzyl acetate	20	1.960
1-Carvone	20	2.083
Hydroxycitronellal	20	1.541
Linalool	20	2.429
Phenyl ethyl alcohol	20	1.183
Coumarin	20	1.412
Eugenol	20	2.307
Indole	5	2.142
Methyl dihydrojasmonate	10	2.275
$\beta$ -Methyl naphthyl ketone	20	2.275
Vanillin	35	1.580
Phenyl heptanol	20	3.478
$\delta$ -Undecalactone	20	3.830
Patchouli alcohol	20	4.530
Linalyl benzoate	20	5.233

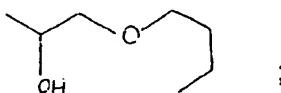
[0024] At the level of 10%, the resulting fragrance is admixed with the following materials:

EXAMPLE I(A)

[0025]

5 (a) 15 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether having the structure:

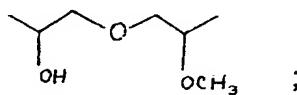
10



15

(b) 37.5 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether having the structure:

20



and

25 (c) 37.5 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

30

[0026]

(a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 35 (b) 30 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 50 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

40

EXAMPLE I(C)

[0027]

45 (a) 12.5 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 (b) 35 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 42.5 parts by weight of water

50

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

EXAMPLE I(D)

[0028]

(a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;

(b) 35 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 45 parts by weight of water  
 5 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(E)**

[0029]  
 10 (a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 (b) 45 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 15 (c) 35 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(F)**

20 [0030]  
 (a) 15 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 25 (b) 42.5 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 32.5 parts by weight of water

30 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

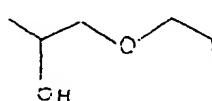
**EXAMPLE I(G)**

35 [0031]  
 (a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 (b) 30 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 40 (c) 50 parts by weight of water

45 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(H)**

50 [0032]  
 (a) 15 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 (b) 10 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol propyl ether having the structure:



55

and

(c) 65 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

5 **EXAMPLE I(I)**

[0033]

10 (a) 25 parts by weight of propylene glycol methyl ether;

(b) 20 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether; and

(c) 45 parts by weight of water

15 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(J)**

[0034]

20 (a) 20 parts by weight of propylene glycol methyl ether;

(b) 15 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether; and

25 (c) 55 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(K)**

[0035]

30 (a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol n-butyl ether;

35 (b) 35 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and

(c) 45 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(L)**

[0036]

40 (a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol n-butyl ether;

(b) 40 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and

45 (c) 40 parts by weight of water

50 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

**EXAMPLE I(M)**

55 [0037]

(a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;

(b) 40 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 40 parts by weight of water  
 5 thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

EXAMPLE I(N)

[0038]

10 (a) 10 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 (b) 35 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 15 (c) 45 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

EXAMPLE I(O)

[0039]

20 (a) 17.5 parts by weight of propylene glycol butyl ether;  
 25 (b) 37.5 parts by weight of dipropylene glycol methyl ether; and  
 (c) 35 parts by weight of water

thereby forming a clear, single phase mixture.

30 [0040] Each of the foregoing mixtures of Examples I(A)-I(O) is separately admixed with the following ingredients:

Ingredient	Weight Percent
UVASORB®	0.002
KATHON® CG	0.05
dye	0.05

35 [0041] Each of the resulting mixtures is used in an IFF prototype nonelectric wick air freshener. In all cases, at steady 40 state, the period of exhaustion of the wick was greater than 45 days. The following table sets forth the periods of exhaustion and perfume emanated as a percent of original for each example:

Example	Exhaustion Days	Perfume Emanated (% of Original)
I(A)	62	68
I(B)	57	72
I(C)	71	82
I(D)	58	84
I(E)	69	78
I(F)	82	89
I(G)	74	73
I(H)	67	69
I(I)	64	80
I(J)	74	82

(continued)

Example	Exhaustion Days	Perfume Emanated (% of Original)
I(K)	73	79
I(L)	82	90
I(M)	84	89
I(N)	71	78
I(O)	74	77

[0042] In general, the systems of our invention show a vast improvement over the systems of the prior art; with the additional features that the systems of our invention are nontoxic, nonmutagenic and are environmentally friendly.

[0043] The air freshener devices that may be used in the instant case are those devices set forth in U.S. Letters Patent No. 4,663,081 issued on May 5, 1987, the specification for which is incorporated by reference herein.

[0044] Such an air freshener device comprises a container of the air freshening composition of the present invention, an emanating surface, and a wick for supplying the air freshening composition to the emanating surface.

[0045] In the present specification "comprise" means "includes or consists of" and "comprising" means "including or consisting of".

[0046] The features disclosed in the foregoing description, or the following claims, or the accompanying drawings, expressed in their specific forms or in terms of a means for performing the disclosed function, or a method or process for attaining the disclosed result, as appropriate, may, separately, or in any combination of such features, be utilised for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

25

### Claims

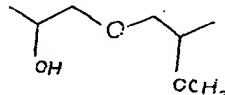
1. A single phase aqueous surface active agent-free air freshening composition characterized in that it is (a) nontoxic; (b) nonmutagenic; and (c) environmentally friendly, consisting essentially of:

(i) 30-70 weight percent water;

(ii) 5-20 weight percent of a fragrance composition wherein at least 60% of its composition consists of one or more substances having a  $C \log_{10}P \leq 2.5$  and no more than 40% of any of the components of the perfume composition has a  $C \log_{10}P$  in the range of  $2.5 < C \log_{10}P \leq 7.5$ ; and

(iii) 30-60 weight percent of a mixture of two glycol ether compounds, one of which is the dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether having the structure:

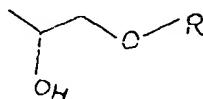
40



45

and the other of which is a compound defined according to the structure:

50



55

wherein R is n-propyl or n-butyl ( $[P_nR]$ ) and wherein the range of weight ratio of dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether: $[P_nR]$  is from about 1:1 up to about 5:1.

2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein R is n-propyl.

3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein R is n-butyl.

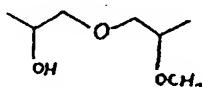
5 4. An air freshening composition comprising:

(i) 30-70 weight percent water,

10 (ii) 5-20 weight percent of a fragrance composition wherein at least 60% of the fragrance composition comprises one or more substances having a  $\text{Clog}_{10}\text{P} \leq 2.5$ ; and

(iii) 30-60 weight percent of a mixture of two glycol ether compounds, one of which is the dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether having the structure:

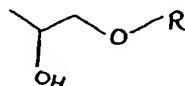
15



20

and the other of which is a compound defined according to the structure:

25



30

wherein R is n-propyl or n-butyl ([P<sub>n</sub>R]).

5 5. An air freshening composition according to Claim 4 wherein no more than 40% of the fragrance composition comprises one or more substances having a  $\text{Clog}_{10}\text{P}$  in the range of  $2.5 < \text{Clog}_{10}\text{P} \leq 7.5$ .

35 6. An air freshening composition according to Claim 4 or 5 wherein the range of weight ratio of dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:[P<sub>n</sub>R] is from about 1:1 up to about 5:1.

40 7. An air freshener comprising a container for a perfume solution, an emanating surface and a wick for supplying a perfume solution to the emanating surface, characterized in that the solution is a composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 6.

8. An air freshener device containing the composition of any one of Claims 1 to 6.

45 9. An air freshener device according to Claim 8 wherein the air freshening composition is held in a container, and which further comprises an emanating surface, and a wick for supplying the air freshening composition to the emanating surface.

10. An air freshener according to Claim 7 or an air freshener device according to Claim 9 in which the emanating surface and the wick are formed by folding an integral strip of cellulosic material.

50 11. An air freshener or an air freshener device according to Claim 10 in which the cellulosic material is paper.

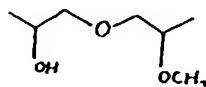
12. A method of making an air freshening composition comprising the steps of admixing the following:

55 (i) 30-70 weight percent water,

(ii) 5-20 weight percent of a fragrance composition wherein at least 60% of the fragrance composition comprises one or more substances having a  $\text{Clog}_{10}\text{P} \leq 2.5$ ; and

(iii) 30-60 weight percent of a mixture of two glycol ether compounds, one of which is the dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether having the structure:

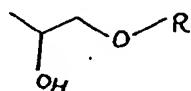
5



10

and the other of which is a compound defined according to the structure:

15



wherein R is n-propyl or n-butyl ([P<sub>n</sub>R]).

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 30 7149

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	<p>DATABASE CAPLUS 'Online! American Chemical Society; 1996:449509, 1996</p> <p>TSUNODA YASUO ET AL: "Aqueous perfume compositions for heat-vaporization" XP002155026</p> <p>* abstract *</p> <p>&amp; JP 08 113522 A (TSUNODA YASUO ET AL) 7 May 1996 (1996-05-07)</p>	1,2,4-9, 12	A61L9/04 A61L9/01
X	<p>EP 0 864 637 A (BUCK CHEM TECH WERKE) 16 September 1998 (1998-09-16)</p> <p>* examples II.1,II.2; tables 1A,1B *</p> <p>* claims *</p>	1,3-9,12	
X	<p>EP 0 520 547 A (LEE DE NV SARA) 30 December 1992 (1992-12-30)</p> <p>* example *</p> <p>* column 3, line 18 - line 21 *</p> <p>* claims *</p>	1,4-12	
D,A	<p>US 4 663 081 A (GRIMSHAW BRYAN ET AL) 5 May 1987 (1987-05-05)</p> <p>* table 1 *</p> <p>* claims *</p>	1-12	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</p> <p>A61L</p>
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	8 December 2000	Thornton, S	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention</p> <p>E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date</p> <p>D : document cited in the application</p> <p>L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>&amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>	
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone</p> <p>Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category</p> <p>A : technological background</p> <p>O : non-written disclosure</p> <p>P : intermediate document</p>			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 00 30 7149

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08-12-2000

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
JP 8113522	A	07-05-1996	NONE		
EP 0864637	A	16-09-1998	DE	19710635 A	17-09-1998
EP 0520547	A	30-12-1992	AU	653402 B	29-09-1994
			AU	1717492 A	17-12-1992
			BR	9202203 A	02-02-1993
			CN	1067585 A	06-01-1993
			CS	9201810 A	16-12-1992
			FI	922688 A	14-12-1992
			HR	920158 A	31-08-1994
			HU	61206 A	28-12-1992
			JP	5184650 A	27-07-1993
			MX	9202663 A	31-12-1992
			NO	922322 A	14-12-1992
			NZ	242902 A	27-09-1993
			RO	106958 B	30-08-1993
			ZA	9204190 A	31-03-1993
US 4663081	A	05-05-1987	AU	584387 B	25-05-1989
			AU	5285686 A	07-08-1986
			CA	1254151 A	16-05-1989
			DE	3665263 D	05-10-1989
			EP	0194017 A	10-09-1986